

survival of many of Zola's works will depend on circumstances. In the final triumph of the principles which his last and unfinished series enunciated, we feel considerable confidence. We "believe, as Zola did, that the whole world is tending slowly but surely to better things, that we shall come at last to a more natural and more upright life, that increase of knowledge will bring increase of truth, increase of equity, and that the day will come when science will at last confound all superstitions.

One of the men for whom the novelist in his latest years testified the most respect was M. Berthelot, the eminent scientist, long the friend of Benan. It says much for M. Berthelot that he should have exercised considerable influence on two such men, but it should be remembered that if

} they differed in many ways they also had their points of

I contact. Though Zola was no priest, whereas Kenan re-

: mained one in some essential respects until the end, he had

in him an apostolic fervour which many a priest might have

j envied. Even in the days of the Rougon-Macquart novels,

I which were so impersonal, that fervour displayed itself freely

in all Zola's miscellaneous papers, his literary, theatrical, and art criticisms. And it is somewhat remarkable that with this strong fervour within him he should so long have contrived to check and subdue it directly he turned

from an essay to a novel. When he ceased allowed it to invade his novels, the cry of "a new Zola!" arose among those whose knowledge of his writings was confined to his earlier fiction.

Besides his apostolic fervour, Zola, like
Eenan, possessed
a kind of prophetic instinct, which proceeded
from the exercise to which lie constantly subjected Ms
brain. Every